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CHAMBERLAIN'S ELECTION RATIFIED TODAY

PARTY TIES WILL REST LIGHTLY ON SENATOR'S SHOULDERS

PEOPLE'S CHOICE IS FORMALLY RATIFIED

Joint Convention Canvasses Vote of Separate Houses On United States Senator—Senator Chamberlain Makes a Speech of Acceptance.

The joint convention at noon today ratified the action of the separate houses in electing Governor Chamberlain to the United States senate. President Bowerman presided, and declared the result as announced in the separate houses Tuesday at noon. The journals of both houses showed that Chamberlain received a majority of the votes of both houses, and the vote was declared as follows in joint convention:

Campbell asked to be excused. Chairman appointed Mufty, of Coos and Curry. The committee returned with the senator-elect, and the joint convention broke into cheering. President Bowerman introduced Senator George E. Chamberlain, who was greeted with great applause. In order that he might not be misrepresented in the press, he read his speech of acceptance. It was received with great demonstrations of enthusiasm. Chamberlain's Acceptance. Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the great honor that has been conferred upon me by you as the representatives of the people

of the state of Oregon. To those of you who voted for me from choice I feel peculiarly grateful. To those of you who voted for me because you were under an express, but voluntary pledge, to vote for the people's choice for senator, I want to say that you have shown a magnificent example of a determination to obey the people's will, without regard to party ties, in that you have followed their instructions, even though there might have been others of your party for whom you preferred to vote in this emergency.

For many years the people have demanded from the congress of the United States that there be submitted to them an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of senator by the direct vote of the people. But their demands have been ignored, and Oregon leads the way in legislation to secure a right which their representatives in congress have denied them. It cannot be said that the law under which I have been elected is either a Republican or Democratic measure. It has been adopted by the people in a state with an overwhelming Republican majority, and men of all parties gave their adherence to it. It has come to stay, and it is safe to predict that in the very near future other states in the Union will follow the example of Oregon, and the people will, through the Oregon method, exercise a controlling voice in the election of those who are to represent them in the United States senate. Those who take the position that a senator cannot be chosen by the direct vote of the people until the federal constitution has been amended in that respect, must remember that the initiative must be taken by the several states acting in their sovereign capacity.

Let me say to you, gentlemen of the legislature, that I go to Washington as your representative, and as

the representative of this magnificent commonwealth, absolutely unfettered by any pledge to any person or any party. I go as the servant of the people, to do (as God has given me the light to see it) my whole duty in furthering the moral, commercial and industrial interests of the state. In accomplishing this, no question of party is involved. I assume that all of you, Democrats, Republicans and Independents alike, would vie with each other in doing what is best for the whole people. In this effort you can count upon my undivided effort and support. I will stand shoulder to shoulder in the senate of the United States with men of all parties for carrying out the broader policies which the President has stood for that go to make for a stronger nation and a richer state. In this no question of party should ever be involved. I think you will remember that at a time when congress was Democratic and Oregon was represented by Republicans in that body, larger and more liberal appropriations were made for the improvement of our rivers and harbors than have ever been made since. I think you will also remember that while Oregon was represented in the senate of the United States by one Republican and one Democrat, the largest appropriation that was ever secured at any one time was made for the improvement of the Columbia river, and, notwithstanding the fact that the whole delegation in congress at this time is Republican, and congress is Republican, Oregon is receiving no appropriation for the improvement of her rivers and harbors. It is an insult to the intelligence of the distinguished representatives in congress to say that a question of party should influence their judgment, when they come to consider matters affecting

(Continued on Page 5.)

STATEMENT SENATORS MAKE FINE SHOWING

Kay, of Mairon, tells His Colleagues Some very Unpalatable Things, and Sinnott, of Wasco, Made a Brilliant Speech Indorsing Statement No. 1.

Without much apologizing or political vaporizing the solons of the senate delivered the goods under the magic operation of Statement No. 1, and the honest men in there feel much better than if they were being enthralled around for 40 days and nights by political road agents, with whom they would not engage in any ordinary business transaction. Some voted plain Geo. E. Chamberlain, like Bailey and Nottingham, who made no speech, and said they voted without either apology, or pretending that they had done any more than their plain duty.

Some Got Eloquent. Kay and Sinnott received most applause from the galleries. They neither apologized, quibbled, excused nor protested, but delivered masterly arguments for the righteousness of the new method that has come to stay. Kay recited some election records that must have made the supposed Republican blood of some of the alleged Republican leaders creep a little at his stinging sarcasm. Kay showed how the Fulton push had defeated Geer, who was the Republican nominee and elected six years ago, because Geer had not taken the stump for the Republican nominees, and how, in the last election Fulton and his followers had done the same thing by not supporting Geer. "That element at Portland and in Salem have clamored loudest and were next severe in censure of those who supported this principle, and they alone are to blame that we are today represented by a Democrat in the United States senate. Let those who deliberately bolted the Republican nominee now take their bitter medicine. Even in Salem in one ward 59 or 60 scratched Geer and the three Statement Republicans," and then he showed up the vote in Clatsop county as follows:

Clatsop County Vote. Abstract of votes in Clatsop county, April 17, 1908, Republican primaries: Cake 195 Fulton 1225 Abstract of vote for United States senator, June 1, 1908, Clatsop county. Cake 887 Chamberlain 1245 Amos 184 Cooper 236 Abstract of vote for President, Clatsop county, November 3, 1908: Taft, (Rep) 1470 Bryan (Dem) 658

Protests Were Childish. As exposed by Kay the protests of Republican followers of Fulton appear childish. They say: "I, a free moral agent, of my own free will and accord, signed Statement No. 1, but I now, as a free moral agent, six months later, wish to enter a protest against my doing what I voluntarily said I would do if you would give me the office."

It was natural that Kay should raise the ire of National Commitman Williams, the Dallas banker, who had relied on Kay, who was not a Statement man, to break the ice so that other Thompson's-colt's Republicans could swim the river to get a drink out of the federal patronage watering trough. They now declare that Kay should never get another office at the hands of the Republican party. Selling made a talk on plain, straight business lines, and got a

good round of applause for leading the cause of the people.

But Two Protests. Schofield and Johnson voted their pledges under protest, in the form drawn up by the federal whip-cracker sent out from the political boneyards of the Chicago slaughter house district, the last representative of brace politics who should ever be allowed to appear on the clean free soil of Oregon. Barrett made a square stand for the principle, and said, with a great deal of hellish ingenuity the machine had flooded him with telegrams from alleged honest Republican constituents, asking him to brand himself as a perjurer. Barrett is from one of the districts perjury-mandered by the last legislature to shut out a Democrat, and he was instructed by 4083 majority to vote for the choice of the people. Two Multnomah senators are making a clean business record on all questions—who are new men in the senate—Albee and Kellher. They entered no protest or regret at not being permitted to betray a trust or have the glorious privilege of committing political perjury out of alleged devotion to party. They are good leaders for those wheelhorses, Nottingham and Selling.

Nick Sinnott Got There. For a young senator and a new member, Nick Sinnott made the finest talk of the day. He stood up squarely for the law, and said it was a great day for Oregon when the great stone of corruption was rolled away from the door of the national sepulchre and clean men could come forth with their title resting upon the sacred franchises of the people. He showed by quotations from the constitutional convention of New York and other states that the people had reserved the right to instruct their representatives on any matter whatsoever, and he was not there to disobey their mandates. He showed that in all the oratory of the senate no man had attacked the law upon moral or constitutional grounds. He quoted Timon's apostrophe to gold from Shakespeare, with great effect, and some of the experienced midwives, who had been present at the accouchement of senators born in the old way, wined. He quoted Colley Cibber against the talk that some indulged in about their consciences troubling them in voting for a man good enough for the people of Oregon: "A convenient conscience is often set up as a scarecrow, not to scare themselves but others." (Laughter). In the senate the Statement Champions got more applause than in the house, even.

In the house Campbell reported a resolution to investigate the agricultural college but without clerks, and that it must be done without expense to the state. Jones of Lincoln and Polk got a resolution through appointing Carl Percival assistant sergeant-at-arms. Barrett of Umatilla was called to the chair today. Eighteen new bills were introduced and House Bill No. 25 was passed. It is by Benn, of Lane, and extends statute of frauds to contracts for sale of real estate. In the senate a number of bills were sent to committees and 14 new bills introduced.

ALTERATION SALE

REMEMBER COST CUTS NO FIGURE

DURING THIS SALE THERE IS NO USE TRYING TO BEAT OUR PRICES. THE SHELVES HAVE TO BE CLEARED TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS. THIS IS A PROPOSITION OF HAVING TO DO IT, SO IF YOU WANT PRICES NOW IS YOUR TIME.

The Following Goods Must Be Sold Out Regardless of Cost

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, BLANKETS, COMFORTS, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, LADIES' COATS AND SUITS, MILLINERY AND FEATHERS, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, BLACK AND COLORED SILK AND SATEN PETTICOATS, GINGHAMS, CALICOES AND MUSLINS, WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR, UMBRELLAS, COTTON BATTS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY, BELTS AND GLOVES, MEN'S FURNISHINGS AND CLOTHING, CORSETS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES AND RIBBON. NO RESERVE—EVERY ARTICLE IN THE STORE HAS TO GET A MOVE ON—OUT THEY GO.



HAD ONLY CHOICE TO BURN OR DROWN

[United Press Leased Wire.] Chicago, Ill., Jan. 26.—Between 60 and 70 men were trapped by fire early today in the crib of the Municipal water plant, far out in Lake Michigan. It is believed 15 lost their lives, and it is feared that from six to 30 men were caught in the tunnel under the lake, with no hope of escape.

Tugs removed 47 men from the water around the crib, and all were badly burned. The fire destroyed all means of escape, and the victims remained in the wooden structure until they were actually forced by the advancing flames to spring into the water.

The crib was used temporarily as a shop for the men engaged in constructing the great intake tunnel from the shore, five miles out under the lake. It was made of wood and was circular, being about 40 feet in diameter. The superstructure was about 25 feet above the surface of the lake, and was used as a sleeping place for the workmen.

The crib was connected with the tunnel 40 feet below, by a shaft and a steam elevator carried the men and tools up and down. It is impossible to obtain accurate figures. The crib was entirely destroyed, and the tunnel filled with water rapidly. The elevator was put out of commission, and any men who may have been in the tunnel probably perished.

The injured picked up by the tugs were landed at Eighty-sixth street, and the tugs returned to the crib in hope of recovering the bodies of the dead. At noon the tugs were pump-

ing air into the tunnel, in the hope of keeping alive anyone there who might still be alive.

A Later Dispatch. Chicago, Ill., Jan. 26.—Twenty bodies were taken from the tunnel under the crib in Lake Michigan, which burned today. It is believed that more will be recovered later. Forty-five men have been brought ashore terribly burned and otherwise injured.

Thomas Green was rescued in a most pitiable condition. Both his eyes were blown out, and he was frozen to a piece of ice, to which he had clung for an hour. Others who were rescued had sustained severe injuries, large pieces of flesh having been torn from their bodies by explosions, supposed to have been caused by dynamite fulminating caps used in the construction work.

The men who were asleep in the superstructure jumped into the icy water without putting on their clothes. They clung half frozen to the floating ice, and when they were rescued, they had to be torn away from the ice by force. One man was fastened between two cakes of ice that had frozen together, holding him fast. Several were frozen so tightly to the ice that their flesh was torn away when they were pulled loose.

Among the worst injured who have been brought ashore are: Chas. Rose, James Redmond, Henry Franklin, Homer Horman, Robert Jeffries, Logan Miller, James Lee, William P. Nye, J. Mastie, Thomas Callahan, Ralph Johnson and Charles Johnson. Most of these men were nude when taken out of the icy water.